inform that the product was not stainless steel. A particular party was allotted 1500 tonnes and for lifting a certain quantity each time, he had to deposit money. In the present case, he gave the deposit for 500 tonnes of material and this was one of the last lifting of 500 tonnes. We are quite aware of this episode and we have ordered an enquiry. Apart from that, when some Members of Parliament also raised this question before us, we instituted a departmental enquiry which confirmed what the CISF has said and there was no theft case at all.

श्री जनार्दन यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि 1990 से अभी तक बोकारो स्टील प्लांट से समुन्नत इस्पात चोरी की गई है या नहीं ? क्या यह बात सत्य है कि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के सरकारी पदाधिकारी पर चोरी के इलजाम सी. बी. आई. की इन्क्वायरी चल रही है ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, this was one of the expected questions and I verified with SAIL/BSL this morning, no such inquiry is pending. But if you desire, I can check it up, but, of late, there was nothing. About the number of cases which the hon. Member asked, in 1990, 18 cases of theft were detected. The value was Rs. 34,975/- and the recovery was of a like amount. Every year, whatever the theft, there is recovery. But only in those cases which have been detected, there is recovery. There might be some which have not been detected ; I don't dispute that. There are certain cases which we have not been able to detect. Mr. Vijay Karan, the ex-Police Commissioner of Delhi has been given authority to go round the Steel Plants and suggest remedial measures. He has suggested certain things and we are implementing so that thefts are reduced to the minimum. So, in the cases detected, there are recoveries and there is no pointing giving that figure. The cases undetected are not known to me or anybody, but there are complaints, Sir, that thefts are taking place and we have tried to tighten the security measures so that in future they do not occur.

श्री जनार्दन यादव : सभापति महोदय, बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के कितने पदाधिकारियों पर सी. बी. आई. की इन्क्वायरी चल रही है यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता था ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, I have already said that as far as my information about thefts goes, no such case is pending before the CBI, but this is my information for the last two or three years. If there is anything, the CBI takes a long time to investigate. I will check up and let him know.

हरिजनों की हत्याओं की घटनाओं में वृद्धि

*463. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज** : क्या कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गत वर्षों में हरिजनों की हत्याओं, उनके घरों को जलाने तथा लूटने की घटनाओं में वृद्धि को देखते हुए सरकार ने कतिपय स्थानों की विशेष रूप से पहचान की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में ऐसे स्थान राज्यवार कौन-कौन से हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन स्थानों की पहचान के बाद इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की रोकथाम हेतु राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई कार्य योजना बना कर राज्यों को भेजी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K. V.

THANGKA BALU) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Increase in the Incidents of killing of Harijans

(a) and (b) The names of 83 Districts in 9 States identified as sensitive from the point of view of crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in the enclosed list (*See* below)

(c) and (d) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was brought into force w.e.f. 30th Jan, 1990. This Act provides for stringent punishments to those committing atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sec. 21(1) of the Act provides that the State Government shall take such measures as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act, namely, the following :

(i) provision for adequate facilities, including legal aid, to the persons subjected to atrocities to enable them to avail therselves of justice;

(ii) provision for travelling and maintenance expenses to witnesses, including the victims of atrocities, during investigation and trial of offences under this Act;

(iii) provision for the economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of the atrocities;

(iv) appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of this Act;

(v) settting up of committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist that Government in formulation or implementation of such measures;

(vi) provision for a periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act with a view to suggesting measures for the better implementation of the provisions of this Act, and

(vii) identification of the areas where the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are likely to be subjected to atrocities and adoption of such measures so as to ensure safety for such members.

As regards formulation of action plan to check atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is stated that it is the policy of the Government of India to provide for adequate steps to prevent atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In this connection, Government of India issued detailed guidelines vide Home Minister's d.o. letter dated 10th March, 1980 suggesting various precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personal policy measures to prevent atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under precautionary measures to be taken by the State Governments, it has been suggested that the CID of the State Police Deptt. should be charged with the special responsibility on the highest priority of identifying the areas of potential atrocities, where tensions are building up, well in time and communicate this information to the Administration both at the District level and at the State level regularly and promptly.

Based on such information from any other source, the Administration and the police force should resolutely and promptly move into scotch the evil before it explodes as an atrocity.

The State Governments were also suggested vide Union Home Minister's letter dated 6th September, 1980 addressed to the Chief Ministers of States and UTs that at least one of the following posts in each

of the sensitive districts should be held by officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The posts identified for this purpose are Districts Magistrate, Senior Supdt. of Police, Supdt. of Police, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Police officer. It was further, suggested that officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also be posted as Station House Officers as far as possible in such sensitive localities.

The guidelines issued in 1980 were again reiterated in 1985 vide Home Minister's d.o. dt. 15th April, 1985.

The Prime Minister vide letter dt. 19th June, 1990 had written to all the Chief Ministers requesting them to take effective steps to prevent atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Prime Minister also convened a Conference of Chief Ministers in the first week of October, 1991 for considering effective steps to prevent atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The decisions taken in the Conference were communicated to the States and UTs for follow-up action.

A Conference of State Minister in charge of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare and Development was also convened on 21st March, 1992 to review, among other things, the effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Under Article 338 of the Constitution, a National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has started functioning w.e.f. 12th March, 1992 to safeguard and protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India has thus taken adequate legislative and constitutional measures for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With a view to preventing the incidence of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Government of India consider that with improvement in their socio economic life, atrocities would recede.

Incidentally, the word 'Harijan' in official parlance is not used for the 'Scheduled Castes'.

LIST

Name of Districts in the various states identified as sensitive from the point of view of crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Distts.	Name of districts identified as sensitive
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	Chittore, East Godawari, Mahabub Nagar, Nallore, Khammam, Warangal (6 Districts)
2.	Bihar	11	Patna, Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Ranchi, (11 districts)

1	2	3	4
3.	Gujarat	11	Ahmedabad rural, Mehsana, Surendra nagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot rural, Banaskantha, Vedodra-rural, Bharuch, Kutch (11 districts)
4.	Haryana	5	Ambala, Karnal, Sonepat, Gurgaon, Faridabad (5 districts)
5.	Karnataka	10	Bangalore, Bijapur, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur 10 (districts)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	7	Morena, Bilaspur, Panna, Raipur, Jabalpur, Ujjain and Bhopal (7 districts)
7.	Punjab	3	2 Villages in Ferozepur distt. 3 Villages in Sangrur district and 3 Villages in Patiala distict (3 districts)
8.	Tamil Nadu	10	Cuddalore in South Arcot District Villupuram Police District, Trich, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli Kattabomman, Kamarajar Chidamberanar, Tiruvanamalai Sumbuvarayar (10 districts)
9.	Uttar Pradesh	20	Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Rai Bareilly, Unnao, Gonda, Bahraich, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Fatehgarh, Etawah, Banda, Jalon, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Badaun, Meerut, Varanasi, Agra (20 districts)
	TOTAL	83 Districts	

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में काफी लंबा-चौड़ा विवरण मंत्री जी ने सदन के पटल पर रखा है । मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं कि आपको इस दिए हुए विवरण से यह पता चलता है कि पहली बार 10 मार्च, 1980 को केन्द्र सरकार ने कुछ निर्देश जारी किए थे अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के विरुद्ध अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए । सभापति जी, आज इन निर्देशों को दिए हुए 1994 तक 14 वर्ष बीत गए हैं और आप भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि अनुसूचित जातियों के विरुद्ध होने वाले अत्याचारों में स्थिति बद से बदतर हुई है, बेहतर नहीं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि इन निर्देशों को आप बार-बार दोहराते जा रहे हैं, 1985 में दोबारा दोहराया 1990 में फिर दोहराया, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या आपने कोई ऐसी निगरानी मशीनरी भी तैयार की है जो देखती है कि इन निर्देशों का पालन राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं या नहीं कर रही हैं? जिन 83 जिलों की आपने

पहचान की है क्या आपने कोई ऐसा सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि इन जिलों में आपके निर्देशों के अनुरूप राज्य सरकारों ने अत्याचारों को रोकने की व्यवस्था की है?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Mr. Chairman, Sir, what Madam has said is right. On 10-3-80 there were guidelines issued to the Governors and the Chief Ministers by the Home Ministry, and subsequently, on 15-4-85 also, letters had been sent to the Chief Ministers by the Home Ministry and the Prime Minister himself wrote letters to them on 19-6-90. Then, the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narasimha Rao, convened a Conference of the Chief Ministers on the 4th and 5th of October, 1991 in which a number of decisions were taken.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : This is all written in the papers. This is all written in the documents which you have placed.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : You listen to me. Subsequently, we have been keeping in touch with the State Governments and the State Governments are the authority to control the law and order machinery. And from time to time, we give regularly the feedback, which we get from various States, on atrocities. We have a Control Room. The Ministry is getting the messages and passing them on to the State Governments for taking necessary steps. The State Governments are also reporting to us about the number of steps which they are taking. In spite of that some incidents occurred. We do agree that it should not continue further. It was decided at the Chief Ministers' Conference that very stringent action would be taken against the culprits.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सर, मेरी बात का जवाब तो नहीं आया क्योंकि मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि कोई ऐसी मोनेटरिंग मशीनरी है जो कांस्ट्रेट टच रखती है, सबका इवल्यूएशन कर लिया है ? जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर की मीटिंग हुई, जो चीफ मिनिस्टर को पत्र लिखे गए, उस कार्य का ब्यौरा तो इसमें था, उसी को उन्होंने दोहरा दिया । मैंने जानना यह चाहा था, अगर आप चाहें तो इसका जवाब दिलवा दें, नहीं तो मैं दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछूं । क्योंकि आप यह जानते हैं कि इन सारी गाइडलाइन के रहते भी अत्याचारों में कमी नहीं आई है, अत्याचार बढ़े हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would the Minister like to answer it ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, I have said very clearly that actions are being taken regularly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there any monitoring machinery ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, we have a regular monitoring machinery. We have a control room in our Ministry. Whenever we get any information, we pass it on to the State Governments. We keep in touch with the State Governments. We do take action. There is a controlling machinery. We are very serious about this matter.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHAT : If the number of cases is increasing, then what is the idea of the monitoring machinery ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, I would like to say that the State Governments have to take action. The Centre can direct or advise the State Governments. The law and order problems are dealt with by the State Governments. There are instances where the State Governments are very cooperative. This kinds of issues have to be dealt with in a very serious way by the State Governments. We do take cognisance of the matter. We are impressing upon the State Governments to take serious action.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है, क्योंकि यहां तो राज्य सरकार की बात कह कर इन्होंने जावाब टाल दिया, लेकिन मेरा दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न सीधे-सीधे केन्द्र सरकार से संबंधित है। आपने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि आपने अनुसूचित जाति, जनजातियों के बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय आयोग का गठन किया है, जो 12 मार्च, 1992 से काम कर रहा है और आपने यह कहा है—

"The Government of India has thus taken adequate legislative and constitutional measures for safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि केवल राष्ट्रीय आयोग का गठन कर देने भर से एडीक्यूएट मेजर नहीं ले लिए जाते। आए दिन इसे आयोग के अध्यक्ष के बयान छपते हैं कि कोई समुचित व्यवस्था उनके बारे में नहीं की गई है, कोई सेक्रेटेरियल फेसिलिटि उन्हें नहीं दी गई है और वह बहुत एफेक्टिव ढंग से काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। तो यहां तो वह राज्य सरकारों पर भी नहीं डाल सकेंगे। मैं मंत्री जी से सीधे-सीधे यह सवाल पूछना चाहती हूं कि इस आयोग के अध्यक्ष की इन तमाम शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए ताकि प्रभावी ढंग से यह काम कर सकें, आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और कब तक इस आयोग को प्रभावी बना देंगे?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, as far as the powers of the Commission and the Chairman are concerned, they have got enormous powers.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : Sir, I am talking about the facilities and not powers.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : There is no problem from our side. Whatever facilities are required by the Commission, they are givin these facilities. These facilities are enough for the Commission to act. The Chairman and the members of the Commission are having a lot of powers. They have all the powers to take effective steps. There is no bar on them. We are not stopping them from doing their activities. Apart from that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is very clear It has given many powers and these powers are being utilised properly. The Government has taken all steps to see that these powers are properly utilised and effectively implemented so that occurrence of such cases can be stopped.

श्री गुंडप्पा कोरवार : सभापति जी, यह हिन्दुस्तान में 83 जिले ऐसे हैं, जहां सरकार ने आईडेंटीफाई किया है कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों के उपर जुल्म होते रहे हैं। इसमें मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कितने केसेज एट्रोसिटीज के दाखिल हुए, कितने लोगों को उसमें पनिशमेंट मिली और कितने लोगों को रिलीफ मिला? यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, for instance, in the year 1993 about 16,700 cases were registered totally for atrocities commited on the SCs and STs. I can give the figures and details of different areas also So far, action has been taken in 626 cases and the guilty have been convicted. All other cases are pending in courts. As regards courts, we cannot interfere. From our side and also from the State Government's side, positive steps are being taken to see that cases are pursued and dealt with seriously.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Annual Report submitted by the Ministry of Welfare shows that the number of crimes committed against the Harijans is on the increase,

during the last three-four years. The crimes included murder, rape and arson. It also shows that two-thirds of the crimes are concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and recently it is happening now in Maharashtra also. In all these States the crimes number more than thousand in a year. On the other hand, if you look at West Bengal, it is only ten, five and seven during the last three years. So this indicates according to me, that the number of crimes against the Harijans are more in those States where the fundamentalist forces are strong and less in those States where left and democratic and progressive forces are comparatively stronger. I would like to know whether this increase in the number of cases is because of the vicious propaganda let loose by the Hindi fundamentalists acclaiming the so-called virtues of *chaturvarna* and the demand for reviving it. Does this have any bearing on the increase in the number of such cases? If so, what steps does the Government intend to take to curb this increasing trend of crimes against the Harijans?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, I do agree that the incidence of such crimes over the years has been increasing. The main causes of this problem are: (i) land disputes; (ii) alienation of tribal land; (iii) bonded labour system; (iv) indebtedness; (v) lack of adequate implementation of minimum wage policy. There are social disturbances also in different places. These are the major causes. Unless and until the people at least accept that the SC and ST people are equal to any other community, this problem will not get solved. This is not a problem of one community. It is a problem of the society. We should see that the people of the weaker sections get their due share from the society. Only then will we be able to solve this problem. I appeal to this House that we should work together, irrespective of political affiliations, to see that this problem is sorted out at the earliest. The only way we can do this is by propagating and making the people of other communities understand that they are equal to them. We should work together in this direction.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Sir, I seek your protection. I put a very specific question as to whether the propaganda unleashed by the Hindi fundamentalists had any bearing on this.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : सभापति जी, यह अनुसूचित जातियों पर जुल्म और अत्याचारों की कहानी ज्यादातर 1981 से प्रारम्भ होती है। श्री माधव सिंह सोलंकी, तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री, गुजरात ने पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए जब आरक्षण की घोषणा की, उसके खिलाफ कई लोगों ने, अधिकारियों ने गुजरात में एक आन्दोलन किया और सारे देश में आग लगी। इसके बाद मंडल कमीशन की जिस दिन घोषणा हुई, उसको विरुद्ध वैस्ट बंगाल के मुख्यमंत्री ज्योति बसु, जनता दल के मुख्यमंत्री बीजू पटनायक, मेरी भी पार्टी के मुख्यमंत्री थे, मैं ईमानदारी से कहूंगा और जगन्नाथ मिश्र बहार ने इसका विरोध किया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please put your question.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : इन लोगों ने विरोध किया उनके आरक्षण का और इसके फलस्वरूप सारे देश में आग लगी। ये अत्याचार क्यों होते हैं, मैं बताता हूं...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please pose your question.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : अनुसूचित जाति के लोग जब आरक्षण मांगते हैं तो ये इसका विरोध करते हैं ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gautam, you are not answering him. You please put your question.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : सीधा प्रश्न है... (व्यवधान) आरक्षण, रिजर्वेशन मांगते हैं अनुसूचित जाति के लोग और जब वे आरक्षण मांगते हैं तो ये उन्हें मारते हैं । ये बिरादरी का सवाल नहीं है, यह मानसिकता है सारे देश में जिसमें ये साम्यवादी फंडामेंटलिस्ट भी शामिल हैं...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now what is your question ? Are you addressing me or the Member ?

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : सर, जब प्रश्न को राजनीतिक रंग दे दिया जाता है तो उसकी गरिमा समाप्त हो जाती है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचार कब से प्रारम्भ हुए हैं, एक तो आरक्षण की जब-जब घोषणा हुई और उन्होंने मांगा तो जुल्म हुए, अत्याचार हुए । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं मंत्री जी से कि मंत्री जी गांव में जितनी भी गांव समाज की परती भूमि है उसका आबंटन कर जब तक अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को कब्जा दिला देंगे?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude... (*Interruptions*) If there is a conclusion, please conclude.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम : मंत्री जी, क्या आप हरेक क्षेत्र में, यहां तक कि निजी क्षेत्र में भी जितना भी अनुसूचित जातियों का आरक्षण है, तुरन्त उसे पूरा करेंगे और जो गांव की जमीन है, गांव-समाज की जमीन है, क्या उसे तुरन्त बांटकर उन्हें कब्जा दिलाएंगे ? यदि आप यह कर दें तो अनुसूचित जाति के लोग अपनी रक्षा अपने आप कर लेंगे । आप यह कब तक करेंगे बताइए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know what his question is. The question is lost in the eloquence.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, he wanted that protection should be given to them by the Government. That is what I understood. Sir, the Government is committed to this cause. We are committed to it and we will try to do our best to see to it that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get justice and they are protected at any cost.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Sir, the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, started a movement against the people who were practising untouchability in this country and also to give a status to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes equal to that of the upper-class people. But Sir, in spite of the movement that was pursued by various leaders, the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are continuing in this country. Even in a remote village or a hamlet which has a huge population of the Scheduled Caste people, atrocities are taking place in the form of tonsuring of the Scheduled Caste men, parading naked women belonging to the Scheduled Caste, looting, arson, etc. All these things are continuing irrespective of whichever party is in power. These things are happening in every State. Sir, all these things show that there is social inequality. It is only because of this that the upper-class people are exploiting the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. Now the time has come when the Union Welfare Ministry and the State Governments should focus their attention on the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden people, especially, those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In spite of whatever legislations that we bring in, this is the situation that is prevailing in the country. I would like to mention one thing, and that is regarding the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in Government services. Injustice is being meted out even today...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can you frame all these things into a question ?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Sir, I shall put a specific question. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has been constituted, though it has got a team, has not been functioning efficiently in protecting the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he is going to take to revitalise the Commission. That is very important. The purpose for which the organisation has been created is being defeated. What is the Government going to do in this regard ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU In regard to the question of implementation of reservations mentioned by Shri V. Narayanasamy, it is not that we are not effective. We are effective. There is no question of any problem in this area. He said that reservation for the SC/ST communities is not properly implemented. One of the jobs of our Ministry is to see that the reservation policy is fully implemented. Our Ministry is co-ordinating with all the Central Departments as well as the State Governments. If the hon. Member brings to my knowledge any specific instance where SC/ST people did not get their due share, I will certainly look into that.

With regard to the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Commission has got the power to do in any manner in which it wants to do. The Commision is doing its best On our part, we will give the necessary feedback and help the Commission to streamline its activities and to make its system function effectively.

SHRI RIBON ROY : With regard to the implementation of reservation for the SC/ST.... (*interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I call Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

प्रोफेसर विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : सभापति जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि बावजूद इसके कि लगातार बहुत सी जगहों पर केसेज रजिस्टर नहीं किए जाते थे, फिर भी केसेज बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में होते जा रहे हैं और क्या यह ठीक है कि उस में 90 परसेंट से ऊपर एक्विटल हो रहा है ? एक्विटल जिन एरियाज में हो जाता है, उन पर अत्याचार करने वाले जो होते हैं, मर्डर करने वाले जो होते हैं वे छूट जाते हैं, वहां पर उन आफिसर्स के खिलाफ जिन्होंने केसेज ठीक तरह से प्लीड नहीं किए क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है ?

दूसरे आपने कहा था कि ऐसे क्षेत्र आपने आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं और वहां पर अनुसूचित जाति के आफिसरों को लगाया जाएगा। तो क्या आप ने जो क्षेत्र आइडेंटिफाई किए हैं जो करीब सौ, सवा सौ के करीब जगहें बनती हैं, क्या उन में अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारियों को डिप्टी कमिश्नर या पुलिस अधिकारियों को लगाया है ?

इसके साथ ही यह कहा गया है कि स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाई गई हैं । क्या स्पेशल कोर्ट्स सारी जगहों पर बन गई हैं ? कौन-कौन से प्रदेश हैं जिन्होंने स्पेशल कोर्ट्स नहीं बनाई हैं, जिन्होंने अनुसूचित जातियों के आफिसरों को वहां पर नहीं लगाया है उन सब को मानिटर करने के लिए क्या आप ने ऐसे आफिसरों के बारे में, ऐसे प्रदेशों के बारे में कोई कदम उठाए और नहीं उठाए तो यह सारे केसेज जो बढ़ रहे हैं यह सरकार की लापरवाही की वजह से बढ़ रहे हैं, क्या यह सही नहीं है ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : With regard to court cases and judgment. I don't want to go into the details.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Is it not a fact that 90% of the people involved are acquitted ?... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Listen to me.

Our Ministry and the State Governments are taking effective steps to see that court cases are pursued properly and action is taken on the basis of the reports. The hon. Member said that we had not prepared proper FIRs. Sir, the moment we get information on any incident through our control room, we will immediately contact the Chief Secretary of the concerned State and we place before him all the relevant information for taking action. After that, the concerned State Government will take necessary steps, prepare a report and submit it to the court also.

The other question he asked is about setting up of special courts. The Central Government had requested all the State Governments to set up special courts. Many State Governments have constituted special courts and they are functioning very well. These special courts are disposing of the cases expeditiously and justice is being done quickly.

SHRI SOMAPPA R. BOMMAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate that for thousand of years, even after securing independence, untouchability continues in this country and atrocities continue to be perpetrated against the SC/ST people. Even after the teaching of the Buddha, Basava of Karnataka and many progressive leaders like Mahatma Phule, Dr. Ambedkar and Bapuji, these atrocities are still continuing. And the reason for this is economic disparity and social disparity. And with that in view, the Mandal Commission Report was implemented. My friends referred to the Mandal Commission Report and the riots. It was the Janata Dal and M. V. P. Singh who brought into force the recommendations of the Mandal Commission Report. Today, all the political parties including the Congress and the BJP who instigated riots and innocent people to commit suicide, are supporting it. Whenever a change is brought in the society, tensions are built. I must say that the read reasons is that, particularly, the land reforms are not implemented properly. According to the Land Reforms Act of Karnataka, 50 per cent of the surplus land goes to the SCs and STs. There are tribunals under the Land Reforms Act in Karnataka where compulsorily one member is from the SC and ST. Does the Government of India take note of the progressive measures taken in Kerala and Karnataka in regard to land reforms and social reforms and social reservations ? Lastly, Sir, I would say that as Chief Minister, I was the Chairman of the Committee reviewing the recruitment of SCs and STs. In the Universities, except Class-III posts, no post was given to the SCs and STs, neither the posts of Assistant Professors nor Lecturers nor Research posts were given. In a number of public undertakings, only Class IV jobs are given, and the officer jobs are not given. Does the Government take note of this and try to take necessary measure so that they can get justice ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, I respectfully submit to this House that the hon. Member castigated that the Congress Party and the other parties instigated riots when Mr. V. P. Singh announced the reservation policy with regard to OBCs. A senior Member of his stature should not make this allegation. The fact remains otherwise.

SHRI SOMAPPA R. BOMMAI : The fact remains.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : But the fact remains that when Mr. V. P. S ngh announced the OBC reservation policy, the country was burning. He cannot sideline the truth. It was not by the Congress Party, it was not by any other people. It was because of your party's wrong approach. And now I would like to inform the House that it is this Government

under Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao which implemented the 27 per cent reservation policy to the OBCs, and without any problem, and with the acceptance of the pepole, with the acceptance of all political parties. And due...

SHRI SOMAPPA R. BOMMAI : After the Supreme Court judgment.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : ...recognition should be given to that. You should not just divert the attention saying that you have achieved something and we have not. The cause is very important for the OBCs. And that is why we have done it with great sincerity and commitment And with regard to the other issues, as the hon. Member said, the economic and non-economic issues are very much focused on this issue of atrocities. As I mentioned already, the land disputes and other related matters and also the caste prejudice and untouchability, and the prevention of access to drinking water, access to tea shops, and celebration of festivals, religious functions, cremation grounds, etc. are the matters where the tension grows.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He mentioned about the University appointments.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : I will come to that, Sir. So, these are the areas where we have to work to see that pepole do not get into emotions and people do not get affected. With regard to reservations for SCs and STs in Universities and other areas, we are fully aware of these problems, and we have taken up the matter with the concerned authorities to see that the SC and ST candidates of merit should certainly get their due share in the respective areas.

SHRI SOMAPPA R. BOMMAI : Let him give the figures of SCs and STs in upper posts.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anything more you have to add ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, at moment, I do not have the figures. I will send them to the hon. Member.

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : सभापति महोदया, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति पर अत्याचार की जो घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं, इसके कई कारण हैं । इनको रोकने के लिए कानून भी बनते हैं और 1990 के अंदर अधिनियम भी बना दिया, फिर भी काफी अत्याचार 1990 के बाद बढ़े हैं । इस सिलसिले में आयोग भी बनाया गया। आयोग को बनाए हुए दो साल के करीब होते आए हैं और इस आयोग को विधायी और संवैधानिक अधिकार भी दिए हैं । लेकिन आज अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के ऊपर अत्याचार गांवों के अंदर ही नहीं बढ़े हैं बल्कि गांवों के अंदर छुवाछात की भावना बरकरार है । अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के दूल्हों को घोड़ियों पर बैठने भी नहीं दिया जाता है । जहां तक नौकरियों का सवाल है, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राईब्स के जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उन पर विभिन्न विभागों के अंतर्गत पोस्टिंग को लेकर, प्रमोशन को लेकर कई तरह के अत्याचार किए जाते रहे हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने कल्याण विभाग की ओर से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के ऊपर हो रहे अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए कौन-कौन से सामाजिक कदम उठाए हैं और कौन-कौन से आर्थिक कदम उठाए हैं, जिनसे कि यह अत्याचार कम हो सकें ?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir. I have already replied to many of the points. With regard to the efforts of the Government on the economic front, I may inform the House that we have got a Finance Development Corporation for SC/ST exclusively and they take care of the improvement in the economic status of the SC/ST community particularly and other measures by the Ministry are meant for economic development of SC/ST.

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : सर, मैंने यह पूछा था कि आपने कौन-कौन से आर्थिक उपाय किए हैं, यह मंत्री जी ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है ।

SHRI HIPHEI : The policy of the Government is good but its implementation seems to be very unsatisfactory. It is because the important posts, whether in the Union Government or in the State Governments, are manned by those who do not correctly understand the problems of the SC/ST community. I want to know whether the Government intends to post those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe IAS or IPS officers in those positions so that the problems are solved.

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : Sir, there is a clear-cut direction to the State Governments particularly with regard to those areas where atrocities on the SC/ST people are there, to appoint Collectors / Commissioners and SPs and even Tehsil-level officers belonging to SC/ST and this has now been taken up from 1990 onwards to see that the atrocities-prone areas are looked after. There is now a tangible improvement in those areas and we hope that this problem will not occur in future.

SHRI HIPHEI : Union Government has issued instructions to the State Governments. But what about the Union Ministry itself?

SHRI K. V. THANGKA BALU : It is actually the State Government which has to take appropriate steps and we have asked them to implement it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

पशुओं को लगने वाले टीके के मूल्य की वसूली

*464. **श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया** : क्या **कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र पवर्तित योजना के अंतर्गत पशुओं को लगने वाली "मखरी" नामक बीमारी के नियंत्रण हेतु पशुओं को लगने वाले टीके के मूल्य की 50 प्रतिशत धनराशि पशु-पालकों से ली जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के पशुपालक इस राशि को न दे सकने के कारण अपने पशुओं को टीका न लगवा कर उनसे हाथ धो बैठते हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार पशुपालकों की खराब आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार के हिस्से के अतिरिक्त इसकी बीस प्रतिशत लागत को स्वयं वहन करेगी ताकि पशुपालकों को उक्त राशि का केवल 25 प्रतिशत ही देना पड़े ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री अरविन्द नेताम : (क) जी हां । खुरपका तथा मुखपका रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत टीकों के मूल्य के 50 प्रतिशत का योगदान लाभानुभोगियों को करना होता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । दो टीके लगाने की अपेक्षित लागत 8 रुपये वार्षिक है अतः लाभानुभोगियों को केवल 4 रुपए प्रतिवर्ष ही देने होते हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया : सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में 20 करोड़ बैल वंशी पशु हैं। कुल 26 करोड़ हैं जिनमें भैंस भी शामिल हैं। इस बैल वंशी को ही यह रोग अधिक लगता है । मैंने अपने प्रश्न के द्वारा यह मांग की है कि 20 प्रतिशत मूल्य केन्द्र शासन अपनी तरफ से और वहन करे।

इसमें जो उत्तर दिया गया है वह बड़ा दुखास्पद है । मेरे "ख" प्रश्न का जो उत्तर है वह यह है कि "जी" नहीं । दो टीके लगाने की अपेक्षित लागत 8 रुपए वार्षिक है" । यह टीके क्या साल भर लगते रहते हैं ? जब यह रोग होता है, फुट एण्ड माउथ डिसीज, तो 8, 10, 15 दिनों तक पशु खाना नहीं खा पाता, चल नहीं सकता । यह अधिकतर ऐसे पशुओं में जो गरीब वर्ग के पास ज्यादा होते हैं, पाया होता है जो इनका इलाज नहीं करा सकते । इसलिए हमने यह मांग की है कि गरीबों के लिए कम से कम इसकी छूट आप दें । इसमें आपको क्या आपत्ति है ?